The Progress of the Revolution - Attempts of [From the New Orleans Picayune, June 12.] e Ornaba, Capt. Forben, brings intelligence from city of Maxico to the 5th inst., and from Vera Cruz e 5th.

avalut onists.
At last accounts, it will be recollected, we left him exoute from Morella, towards //amora, where it was soid
hey had made great preparations to give battle to him
le had not been heard of for two or three days; it was
et known at what point he was, and unfavorable resurts were in circulation.

per to reverse density that the per to reverse density of the lith uit, says that H M S H reached the Peacho relate unt maght of his first day; journey from Morelis, that an the following day—the 13th—he reached Zipienoe, and on the 14th Hasacaloe, where he joined the Savera and Marques brigades. The former, it is said, consisted of boolege Zamora. The scources had brought intellity gave that Tueblita had fortited the place and would resist the government troops. The command in view of the command in the per command the

hepec.

In Piedra Gordo, Guanajuta, eighty bandits were follewed and routed by forty inhabitants; four of them
hilled, some wounded, some taken prisoners, and some of
the articles they had stolen were recovered from them.

A band of alleged revolutionists are said to have
graelly mutilated and killed ten of the inhabitants of
Associators.

Ameroaloya.

In Yucatan the troubles with the Indians continue, although successes over them are reported. Smallpox was raging at Campeachy. At Merida there was a searcity of flour. Several places have been exempted from taxation in consequence of the depressed state of affairs.

affairs.

Steamers which the government has purchased at St.
Themas and in England, were expected at Arapulco immediately, for the purpose of blockading and aiding in beeleging the post.

The Diario Oficial denies that orders have been given from Washington to the Boundary Sommission to suspend operations because the United States government was treating for the purchase of the department of Somers.

pend operations because the United States gevernment was ireating for the purchase of the department of Someon.

Senor Don Jose Rafael Juunna, who was exiled in this city has accepted the amnesty, and arrived at Puebla on the 14th uit. He was in a bad state of health.

The smallpox was prevailing in the city of Mexico.

A decree of the 27th of April accords to Mesars Mosso Bros. the privilege of constructing a railroad from Tampico te Mexico. The company is to be formed within a year.

CRINITARIUA, May 7, 1855.

There was a secret despatch arrived here last week from H M S. H., whereupon twinty of the finest horses to be found were pressed into service, a company of twesty men was formed, with Col. Sanches at their head, and despatched the same evening towards the North. The "Know Somethings" suppose they have gone to Janss or wherever the Boundary Commission. The reasons given here are, that Santa Anna, growing impatient of the slow progress of the werk, wrote to Senor Salizar, of the Mexican Boundary Quantission. The reasons given here are, that Santa Anna, growing impatient of the slow progress of the werk, wrote to Senor Salizar to push it with more energy and speed, to which Senor Salizar replied that running the line without money, men or instruments, was not quite as easy as sitting in Mexico making bad laws, and spending government money. At this H. M. S. H. took umbrage, and ordered his arrest. Salizar is said to be the mest competent man in the republic for that werk.

Santa Anna, is his policy towards this State, appeare

book umbrage, and ordered his arrest. Salvar is said to
be the mest competent man in the republic for that
work.

Sents Anna, is his policy towards this State, appears
to aim at oppressing the people so much that they
would not complain if they were sold to the United
States, or were anything else to occur to them, so it were
a change. Heretofore the merchants could take money
ext of the State free of duty to Guadaljara or Marice,
or any other part of the republic. Last week a law
arrived from Mexico forcing a duty of 4 per cent
em all moneys taken out of the State, even
though it be for the purchase of goods to return to
where the money is taken from this State to go out of the
country. The duties on the froutier of this State are so
high that goods cannot be introduced; hence all introductions are prohibited. It is the greatest injustice that
ever was perpetrated on any people, and some but Marxieans would stand it. That law could have been equalled
easy by the one that followed. The people of this State
were reduced to extreme poverty by the Ladians taking
all their cattle off. Not being able to raise stock any
longer, they turn their attention to agriculture, growing
even, wheat, &c., which they found asie for at their own
deers, to speculators who found a ready marxet for the
grain at our frontier posts of El Pano, Liupia and others.

all their cattle off. Not being able to raise stock any leager, they turn their attention to agriculture, growing eern, wheat &c., which they found sale for at their own deers, to speculators who found a ready marget for the grain at our frontier posts of El Paso, Lunpia and others. A law has been passed prohibiting the free passage of any corn out of this country into the United States either at the Limpia or El Paso. Thus are thrown idle the greater part of the most industrious portion of the in habitants.

The State is deprived of a revenue and the farmers of the means of subsisting, inasmuch as they could not find market here for one half of the produce raised. The Redians won't allow them to raise stock, nor the government eern, so they will have to steal or starve. This is the richest State in the republic, and if it belonged to the United States, would be the garden. The people are all santious for a change of rulers, but have not the courage to proclaim. Some are desifous of joining the United States, others are in favor of the Republic of the Slares Madre.

I have just seen a specimen of placer gold found in a ravine about two days from Jesus Maris, and five from this place. Jesus Maris is a small mining town, about in days distant. There are plenty of placers there. This person had at least nine marks. They cannot be worked in consequence of the Indians.

Wa have not received a Picapuse here for over two meetins, never, in fact, since we received the number of papers received here. There are is this city about diffused event particularly, and those the communicate, as in the present instance to ensure the sense of Childrenia particularly, and those of Childrenia particularly. This sheet is only issued when they have something of imperance is communicate, as in the present instance. To fill the meet they stake in extracts of laws, for want of other matter. That speaks well for a city of sig

The rests to Hisboccan bas become the grant sentre of the resterion. The histor news from the seat of war and contained in better from Patrocarca a pad of considerable importance, a short eistance from Morella, and meer the centre of Michoscan and is to the effect that President Fostan Anna survived in that city on two 24th, seat the centre of Michoscan and is to the effect that I resident Fostan Anna survived in that city on two 24th, seat the least of the command of General Common fort. The President, which is garrisoned by 2000 of the insurgrests, under the command of General Common fort. The President, which is garrisoned by 2000 of the insurgrests, under the command of General Common fort. The President, says the letter of the 27th, must be set them, and news of Section 1900 of the standing the least of his large, at 1900 of the standing the least of his large, at 1900 of the standing the least of his large, at 1900 of the standing the least of his large, at 1900 of the standing the least of his large the first of the first of the city of th

probable, therefore, that Santa Anna will pass the Garitas at night, the insectation at the place in a few days, there to await events; unless, on second thought, he put his hounds on his scent for the capital and slopes for the Pacific, where, ramor says, he has a vessal in waiting for his fifth acoust from a land he has so tyrannized over and so abused.

In a succession of the contral tyrannical absolution. He has shown more civilization than does the one-legged bandit, who has called him barbaric and panther. He has thrown open the port of Acapulce to the whalers of the Pacific, an indulgence they could never obtain from Santa Anna. They might have purchased it at a high price, but could never obtain it on lair negotiation; for free trade, free intersecures, and reciprocal and equal beselfts have never ealighted the mind of an Algerine Day, who exacts tribute and pays anne. Avarez has oxided oversion of the mind of the Acapulce of an Algerine Day, who exacts tribute and pays anne. Avarez has oxided oversions from the owner of the owner of

Anna, had evacuated Arric, and that the President, having no enemies to conquer, necessarily returned to Morela.

Te morrow Santa Anua will be at Toluca, and will reach Mexico on Friday or Saturday. The 13th is his Saint's day, and he would not miss its celebration on any account, as he receives magnificent presents on every return of this anniversary.

It is reported to day, though I do not youch for its truth, that Santa Anna was twice attacked on he journey from Morelia, and lost a large number of baggage mules. It is his wise remored that the environs of Occidova and Perote have pronounced, with a view of cutting off Santa Anna's retreat in case he endeavors to reach Vera Cruz and quit the country. It is said, too, that in the State of Zacatecas, ettner at Trunilio or at Somberere, there is another promunciamento, and that Sierrs Gorda is on the point of revolting. I cannot say how much truth there is in these stories. Another rumor is that the Ministers Bonilla and Larse will resign upon the return of Santa Anna, but this I positively do not believe.

A more certain plece of intelligence, and one infinitely graver than any yet mentioned, is the capture of Monterey by a few hundred insurgents, who crossed the Rie Grande at Lampagos. This ovent is officially acknowledged, but the press endeavors to put it to the account of bandits and amugglars. After taking Monterey, where they found thirty pieces of artillery and five or six thousard muskets, the insurgents took possession of Saltilly, and marched upons San Luis Patoei. The details of these operations are not yet known. It is said that Melchior Ocampo, Arrillaga and Caravajal are at the head of the movement. This intelligence has produced an immense sensition.

(From the New Orleans Courier, June 12]

On the 25th ult, there was dedicated in the city of Cholula, with solemn cerumentes, a monument to the President General, consisting of a splendid column crnamented with appropopiate bas relieves. Several alabe of marble are let into the heavy blocks of stone

CIVITATI. PRESTITIS POPULUS
TANTI. BENEFACTORIS. NOMINE INSIGNITUS.

TANTI. BENEFACTORIS. NOMINE INSIGNITUS.

HOC. REKEIT. MONUMENTUS.

ANNO DOM. MODOCULV.

The other inscriptions enumerate the glorious deeds of Seata Anna, and express the gratitude of the Mexican people for his patriotic beneficence. The cultum is of the Tuscas order, surmounted with a bust of the President, by Ulivares Puebla.

Perfect order now prevalls, according to the last official report, in the department of Zacateans, Sinalea, Oajaca and Chiapas, and in the provinces of Tlaxcala and Isla del Carmen.

An artesian well is about to be constructed in the city of Cordova, after the Prusian style

The arrival of two English steamers, which Santa Anna has bought in England and St Thomas. [probably the American steamers Benj Franklin and Careline Augusta.] is shortly expected on the Pacific coast, to establish the blockade of Acapulso.

[Frem the New Orleans Crescent, June 12.]

Jose Maris Rogel, one of the rebal chiefs, was executed in Tohua on the 26th ult.

A party of forty men, of Arandas, Department of Guanajuato, organized on the 26th ult and purvased a hand of robbers who had been committing depredations in that vieinity. The robbers, it is said, numbered eighty, but they were cvertaken and defeated—four of them killed and six made prisoners. The latter were shot.

A singular gravestone had been dug up at Merida in the course of some exasvations. It was a simple slab, bearing—engraved in the centre—an executeben of arms, and on the lower part the date 1646, with a skull and cross hones; it bore also an inscription, but time had so defaced it that it was entirely illegible.

Cuba and the United States—a Spanish Ame-

tion, as the Western Powers are in pretecting Turkey from the Czar. The only difference between the two is. Europe in the name of despotism, and the United States aspires to dominate in America in the name of liberty. There it is monarchical tyranny which is scught to There it is monarchical tyranny which is scught to be imposed; here it is popular tyranny. Repugnant as both are, the last is most unaupportable, because it is hypocritical, and is exercised in the largest extension. It is hypocritical, because it is covered with the mask of liberty; and it is exercised in a wider space, because the people are everywhere. When a monarch is a tyrant he can be fled from; how can one escape from tyranny when the tyrant is the people?

* For those who have followed the march of events for two years who have followed the march of events for two years.

byportition, because it is covered with the mast of people are everywhere. When a monachin is given the control people are everywhere. When a monachin is given the control people are everywhere. When a monachin is given the control people are everywhere. When a monachin is given the control people are the people are the control people are the people are the people are the control people

View.

We translate the following article from it Trait d'Union of 26th May:—

We have sometimes met in our path certain criginal
characters who were ansoyed with happiness, and who
themselves ésired to destroy their own happiness, so as
to seek in misfortune some new assestion which they
had not yet experienced. These bloods, as they are alled,
are rare perhaps, but they de exist in the condition of
individuals. Shall we be called upon to prove befere
leng that a mation, as a man, can allow itself to be carried sway by such aberrations of mind? We know that
in our day, when we wish to cite among people an example of extracordinary increase and fablous prosperity, the
name of the North American confederation in mediately
presents itself. We know that this increase and this prosperity of the United States come to them from the amigration which has been prospitated from Europe in waves
into their ports, to be statiered afferwards into their
vast solitudes and to people them. It is known also that
the cause of this prodigious emigration exists in the
liberality of American institutions; opening their arms
renerously to the stringers from all countries. The
United States have hitherte given them all possible liberties—political liberty, civil liberty, social liberty, religious hivery.

To deny that emigration to the United States has been
caused by the liberality of their institutions, and that
emigration is the cause of the miranions presperity of
the country, would be to deny the light in full midday.
Nevertheless, a party has just been formed in the neighboring republic, not enly to call in death the truths
which we have just exponed, but also to better down the
elements of progress and of greatness whose results
that he have just exponed, but also to better down the
elements of progress and of greatness whose results
have so preperly artenished the writh. The Know Nothings—a species of fanctics whem it would be protty
difficult to define correctly—ferm a sort of sent similar
to the Free Masons: they

wife, they occupied separate apartments.

Some three months since she left his house, and went to Nibs, Michigan, where she entered a family in the capacity of a servant. Her own account is, that both her marriage to and desertion from her husbad were in accordance with the advice of her barents and friends. To use her own language, "is he was talked into it."

Up to the time of his wife's leaving him, Father Nicholas had continued him public ministration in the church, but since then we understand he has been deposed from the priesthood, as has also Father Peter Kramer.

This suit was brought in the chancery side of the Court of Common Pleas, by the husband, to recover posession of his wife, whom he alleged was illegally de tained from him by Anthony Schneider. The writ issued commending Schneider to produce the body of Anna Mary before the court. It was served on Schneider on the 6th of June, by T. S. Buckley, deputy sheriff. On going into the country to serve the writ, he found Anna sizny at the house of one Judson, about four miles from her father's residence, and took her with him.

On Saturday, the defendant appeared before the Hon. John M. Wilson, in the Court of Common Pleas, and, in ebedience to the writ, produced the body of his daugh ter. The heaband was also present. For the purpose of ascertaining the true state of the case, and of finding out what her wishes were in regard to living with her husband, the Court ordered the room to be eleared of all persons except the officers of the souriff an interpreter, and reporters for the press, and proceeded to question the girl.

We are not, of course, at liberty to disclose all that was then elicited; but it appeared in addition to the above facts that she did not consider the marriage legal or binding, because her husband was a priest; that she left her husband of her own accord; and that she wished now to go with her parents and stay with teem, and not to go with her parents and the husband and parents, the attorneys on both sides, and the other members,

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 28, 1855

I got possession of a number of valuable and interest-ing facts through a distinguished Seaster in this empire, ing facts through a distinguished Senster in this empire, from which I have for my present letter selected that which pertains to the obligations, and civil and political rights of citizens.

No citizen can be placed under any compulsion, except in accordance with the law.

No law shall be established without having due publication.

No law will have a retroactive effect.

Every man may communicate his thoughts by words or writing, and publish them through the greas, without fearing represent. Every one will be responsible for the abuses he may commit in the exercise of this right, in the cases and under the forms determined on by the law?

Ac person shall be presented for any matter of religion, if he respects the religion of the empire, and does not offend the public morals.

It is permitted to every one to remain or depart in or from the empire, as he thinks proper, taking with him his goods, by conforming to the rules of the police, and without bearing malice to any one.

The house of every citizes is an inviolable dwelling, and no cue can enter it at night, whoever he may be, without consent, except in order to save it from fire or inundation.

without bearing malice to any one.

The house of every citizen is an involuble dwelling, and no che can enter it at night, whoever he may be, without consent, except in order to save it from fire or inundation.

Nebody can be arrested save in cases of the beginning of an accusation, except in cases foreseen by the law. Twenty-four hours after his imprisonment, (if in a city, town or village, in the neighborhood of the residuace of the Judge, and in an interval in preportion to the accused, by better, signed by his own hand, the reason of his imprisonment, the names of his accusers, and those of the witnessen, if there be any, against him.

Even in case of an accusation, nebody can be conducted to prison, or be retained therein, if he gives a caution (determined on by haw, generally, for any orime that is not punishable with more than six meaths' imprisonment, or expulsion from the district in which the accused Hves. The accused will remain at liberty.

Except when take in the act, the imprisonment cannet be executed without a written order from the acting authority. If this order is arbitrary, the Judge who issues it, and he that receives it, will be pusished as determined by the law. In this measure regarding imprisonment are not comprehended military commands necessary for purpose of justices and equity.

There are different apartments in the prison to esparate the criminals, according to their station and the nature of their crimes.

The right of property is guaranteed in all its fulness. If after thorough examination the public good requires that one should make use of the property of a citizen, he will be indemnified for the time to the amount of it. The law will fix the cases in which this single exception will take place, and it will give the man accusative temporary privilege, or will recompense them, and will have regard for the ions tay may commit in the exercise of their functions, and any negligence in which we report of the ion serious of the constitution in the recombination of the city of the ind

and lake del Carman.

An artesian well is about to be constructed in the city of Cordevs, after the Pruesian style

The arrival of two English ateamers, which Santa Anna has bought in England and St. Thomas, [probably the American tenamers Benj Frankin and Carthonic Pricas I Harmon Lipz.

[From the blockace of Acapublo.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, June 12.]

The case of the people or relations Nicholas Stamber va.

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The case of the people or relations of Miles of the Catholic Clery, pand sense effect whe courted Common Pleas of Cook county, Hen. John M. Wilson, president and the relation of the Vision of the Catholic Clery, and sense effect whe courted the marries of the Catholic Clery, and sense effect whe courted the catholic of the Catholic Clery, and sense effect when the people of the Catholic Clery, and sense effect when the people of the Catholic Clery, and sense effect when the people of the Catholic Clery, and sense effect when the people of the Catholic Clery, and

went on board and took charge—as the captain had gone
to the States. Several attempts were made by Mr. Oonsul Roott te eject McClain, through the police, who went
on board armed, and drew a pistel on the mate and told
him he was a prisoner, at which McClain drew a revolver
and assured the police (some eight in number) that he
could meet them in that line, and the police returned to
the shore without the prisener, or blood being drawn en
either side. But on the 26th is wenty odd police passed
my door with leaded muskets towards the wharf, with
determined vengeance depicted on their countenances, indicating that McClain must be taken,
dead or alive, and were joined by the saptain of the port and some thirty more, whe
boarded the stamer; and McClain delivered hunself up,
and now is in prison again, whether for resusting the police power or insisting on his right I do not know. I do
not pretend te say which is right, but it looks quite arbitrary on the part of our consul.

On this unfortunate Bay City there is a fine appearing
young man, named Charles, who shipped on that vessel
with the intention of reaching California and paying his
way by work, who has by the misfortune of the vessel been over eighteen months on his trip, and is very
derirous to get to California, the place where he can do
something, and give vent to his exertions and industry.
He had a fine opportunity to continue his trip a few days
since on the United States surveying schoocer flumbold;
but was refured a discharge from the Bay City, and our
consul told him to st down and make up his mind if he
would remain. After a time had expired his answer was
that he would go. The consul then ordered him to prison,
where he was confined until the Humboldt had sailed.
The only crime against him is that the consul wishes him
to remain to have he is testimony, &c. Why could not his
testimony be taken and sealed, and he be permitted to
proceed on his trip

I, as an American citizen, regret to see such arbitrary
power from our government agents. As

GUR MONTEVIDEO CORRESPONDENCE. U. S SHIP SAVANNAH, RIVER LA PLATA, }

Orr MONTEVIONO, April 18, 1866.]
Arrival of the Savannah—The Water Witch Affair—Interview with Mr. Peder—The Whole Difficulty Referred to Washington—Bull Fights, dc.
We left the harbor of Rio on Sunday morning, just one

month ago, and were towed to see by a French steamer of war. Our Commodore is now, you see, good friends with the French Admiral, though a year ago they crossed each other's hawse. They have taken grub together several times. Uncle Sam makes a little out of this, for it costs two hundred mil reas for a tow, and of course

several times. Uncle Sam makes a little out of this, for it costs two hundred mil reas for a tow, and of course the Admiral did the thing for nothing.

We were in a hurry to get to the river, for President Lopez had been shooting into the Water Witch and killed a quartermarker at the wheel. We all hoped to have something to do, and made up our minds to introduce ourselves to the fair cose of Paraguay. We heard the efficers talk about boat expeditions, and had frequent exercise with our boat howitzers; and as we got an additional howitzer at Rio, we believed we should have some fun. Our passage was made in twelve days. We found the Water Witch here waiting. The Cemmedore sent up to Buenos Ayres for Mr. Peder, the American Minister resident there, to come down and advise with him, and he then took his traps and his secretary and flag lieutenant and went on abore. This didn't look much his fighting, but as Mr. Peder came from down South we heped still for a chance of some sport. But at least it turned out no go; they were afraid somebody would get hurt, and maybe killed, and they didn't like to do as General Jackson did, "take the responsibility," and so they sent the whole thing to Washington.

But though we were disappointed in our frole up the river, we are having liberty, and our fellows are going it strong, though sot exactly on the Mainels w principle. Here flesh is cheap; and though we don't go a mile in 2:40, yet we get somewhere in that time.

A week age last Sunday, twenty of our lack chartered one of the big carts of the country, and west out to see a buil fight. They had a time of it, and kept as sober as descens. The Cemmodore was there and his flag officer, Lieutenant Le Rey, and our lade say they seemed to enjoy the sport. Only one bull was gume, and the way he slanghiered one of the horses was frightful. If our fellows don't see blood run at Paraguay, they will get a sight of it at these buil fights. The madeers punished the gray buil for the ugly use he made of his horns.

Hudson River Association South
FIRST DAY—MORNING Special.
The fifth anniversary of the Hudson River, Association
South was commenced yesterday morning, in the Stanten street Baptist meeting house. As the weather was
rather unfavorable, the attendance was Hmited.
Rev. Dr. Dedge, Moderator of the hast session, beingabsent, the Clerk, Mr. G. W. BLERGKER, called the meeting to order, and nominated Bay Mr. Mandon as
Moderator pro tem., who was unanimously elected. The
ression was then opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Wmer-

ductory sermon, taking his text from the first chapter of John, hast clause of eleventh verse:—
"Jesus manifested forth bis glory."
The Rev. gentleman's discourse was confined to an expecition of the glory of God as the seurce of oternal happiness, and the enjoyment of which should be the sole arm of man's endeavors on this earth.

At the conclusion of the sermon prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. Gillette A collection was then taken up for the Widows' Fund The meeting next proceeded to the election of a Moderator, and Rev. Messre Winterton and R. Kayner were appointed tellers.

Brothers Hiscox, Lathrop, H. Phelps and W. Phalps, were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the present session. Ministering brothers in attendance, and who are not members of the association, were invited to participate in the proceedings. These consisted of a large number of gentlemen from various parts of this country, and some from England. Brothern flaker, Remington and Norton were appointed a committee on the circular letter to be submitted to the association. The committee to make arrangements for the time of opening and closing the sessions of the association, reperted that the hours of adjournment 12 and 5%. This evening's service to be appropriated to the Sunday school cause. The result of the election was announced at this stage of the proceedings:

G. W. Bloccker.

Treasurer.

G. W. Bloccker.

Treasurer.

G. W. Bloccker.

Treasurer.

J. V. Harriott.

Brothern Lathrop, Miller Balen and Stout were appointed a committee on the state of religion, after which the meeting adjourned, with prayer by Brother Sommers.

APTERNOON SESSION.

The association re-assembled at 3 P. M., when the

The association re-assembled at 3 P. M., when the lower part of the church was filled. The session was speased with singing a portion of the hymn, "I leve thy kingdom, Lord." Prayer was offered by Brother Dean, of the Warren association. The minutes of the morning ression were read and approved, and the usual rules of order were adopted for the government of the present meetings of the association. The following committees were appointed:—

On Religious Exercises and Overtures for Benevolent Objects—Brothers Westcott, Cook and Sage.

On Important Subjects contained in the Letters from the Churches—Brothers Taylor, of Brooklyn; Arneld, of New Rechelle; Palmer, of Harlem.

On Application from Churches for Admission into this Association—Brothers Rellard, of Brooklyn; Inley, of Bashwick; and Kipp, of New York.

On Minutes of Corresponding Associations—Bres. Bromley, Covel and Corey
The first article of the constitution was amended so as to read as it did in the misutes of 1853.

On metica, the letters from the several churches in connection with the Association were read. About forty of these were presented, giving an account of their fisancial, temporal and spiritual condition. The reports from all were of a most favorable character, she wing all the churches to be in a prosperous condition. The reading of these was suspanded for a few minutes, when it was amonunced that Mrs. Baavard, wife of Rev. Mr. Banvard, and Deacon John West, of Brooklya, had departed this life. The funeral of Mr. West, it was stated, was going on at that moment.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted almost exclusively to an expection of the Sunday school enterprise of the

Baptist church. From the statements of Brothers Par-

Police Intelligence.

Police Intelligence.

A Fight Niffed in Year Bud.

On Monday evening Captain Maynard, of the Nineteenth ward police, received information that a band of
rural rewdies were about to commence a regular ring
fight in Fifth avenue, near Forty-first street. He immediately hastened to the spot with a platoon of men,
but found that the party had already been dispersed by
ome of the Twenty-first ward pelice, who hearing of
the occurrence, succeeded by some little strategem in
capturing three of the fellows, just as the entertainments were about to commence. They were taken to
the Second District Police Court, where Justice Pearcy
held them to ball, each in the sum of \$300, to keep
the peace for the next six months.

ARREST OF A GANG OF SUPPOSED COUNTERPRITERS.

ARREST OF A GANG OF SUPPOSED COUNTERPRITERS.
Yesterday afternoon five men, named Heary Donald,
Aaron Bell, Jackson Calie, Samuel Clark and Thomas
Moore, were arrested by efficers Ward and Connell, of the
Twenty-first ward police, on suspicion of being a gang
of counterfeiters. In the possession of the accused was
found ajlarge lot of composition, prepared, as is supposed,
for the purpose of manufacturing bogus silver coin.
The accused were taken before Justice Davison, who
committed them temporarily, until additional testimeny
could be callected against them by Captain Speight, of
this district.

CHARGE OF GRAND LABORNY.

John Regan was taken into custody by officer Stringer, of the Feurth word police, charged with having stolen \$35 in gold coin and three gold stude, the property of James Simpson, of 43 Oak street. The property was found in the possession of the accused. The stude were found in his shirt bosom, and were immediately identified by Mr. Simpson. The prisoner was held to ball in the sum of \$500 to answer.

John Culien was arrested by sergeant Mansdeld, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having seduced Mary Hart, under premise of marriage. The complainant alleges that she became acquainted with the prisoner about seven months ago, and since that time has been on quite intimate terms with him; that on the 8th of April last, under solemn promise of marriage, he effected her ruis, and that although she has repeatedly asked him to fulfil bis promise, he still continued unmoved, and will not make her his wife. Justice Cennelly held the accused to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

Superior Court_Part II.

Superior Court—Part II.

Before Hes. Judge Slosson and a Jury.

June 19.—Alexis Bragg against Caleb D. Gildersleeve.—

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the sum of \$5,000, as endorser upon a check made by Messrs. Sloan & Leggetts on the Empire City Bank, for \$2,000, (which was afterwards transferred to the plaintiff.) and also as endorser upon three promissory notes—one made by Cornelius Donnellen, dated September 15, 1854, for \$492 27, payable four months after date; one made by Messrs. Levy & Dimond, dated September 16, 1854, for \$731, payable four months after date; one made by Cr. H. Andrus, dated July 17, 1854, for \$3,360 75, payable six months after date. The making, endorsements and presentment of the said check and notes were admitted by Mr. John E. Barrill, counsel for the defendant, and for defence it was contended that the endorsements were mere accommodation endorsements, and that the paper had been discounted at unrivens rates of interest; and further, that the party for whose accommodation the same were made ind transferred to the plaintiff property to the value of \$4,000, which the defendant was entitled to have credited on the amount of the notes, if the plaintiff was entitled to recover anything For plaintiff, Smith & Woodward; for defendant, John E Burrill. Verdict for plaintiff, \$4,700, including interest on the three notes.

Health of New Orleans.—The Picavane of the

John E Burrill. Verdict for plaintift, \$4,700, including interest on the three notes.

HEALTH OF NEW OBLEANS.—The Picayume of the 11th inst. says:—The weakly report of the interments, in this evening's paper, shows a most gratifying imprevement in the health of the city. The decrease in the mertality since the previous week is 123, the whole number being 321, against 504. The deaths by chelera are less by 77.

The fine rains we have lately had, and the fresh busy ant atmesphere which has succeeded, have had their anticipated effect upon the public health. The cholera is fast disappearing, and in other respects the imprevement is vary decided.

The annunciation by the Board of Health that the obelera was epidemic, was thought to be premature, and much censure was expressed towards them for thair haste. This good effect will, however, follow. It shows that there is no disposition to palliste or suppress unpleasant facts. The complaint was of too great eagernment to disclose the worst at once, for the information of the public. But they cannot hereafter be accused of any unkewarmness in the discharge of the most supleasant of their duties, and the public here and abread will feel confidence that there will be no suppression of facts. Their announcement that the onclars has considence for the week, and treat they will have no further occasion this reason for announcement of any optionic status and the public worst they will have no further occasion this reason for announcement of any optionic status and the public status of the suppression of facts.

The following is the number of deaths during the three weeks previous to the 10th inst. —

Gholera. Other Discards.** Total.**

Week ending 27th ult. — 204

Week ending 10th inst. — 201

Total. — 692

**Total. — 692